## <u>2SHB 3205</u> - H AMD **1123**By Representative Jarrett

## ADOPTED 02/15/2008

1 Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the 2 following:

"NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that meeting the 3 4 needs of vulnerable children who enter the child welfare system 5 requires a continuum of services available to meet the child's current 6 needs and to promote and support the child's long-term well-being. 7 Children who enter foster care and subsequently achieve permanency 8 through adoption will have ongoing developmental needs relating, in 9 part, to the length of time they spent in care. The legislature intends to encourage a greater focus on children's developmental needs 10 11 by promoting closer adherence to timeliness standards in the resolution 12 of dependency cases and by elevating the importance of permanency for 13 children.

- 14 **Sec. 2.** RCW 13.34.136 and 2007 c 413 s 7 are each amended to read 15 as follows:
  - (1) A permanency plan shall be developed no later than sixty days from the time the supervising agency assumes responsibility for providing services, including placing the child, or at the time of a hearing under RCW 13.34.130, whichever occurs first. The permanency planning process continues until a permanency planning goal is achieved or dependency is dismissed. The planning process shall include reasonable efforts to return the child to the parent's home.
  - (2) The agency supervising the dependency shall submit a written permanency plan to all parties and the court not less than fourteen days prior to the scheduled hearing. Responsive reports of parties not in agreement with the supervising agency's proposed permanency plan must be provided to the supervising agency, all other parties, and the court at least seven days prior to the hearing.
- 29 The permanency plan shall include:

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(a) A permanency plan of care that shall identify one of the following outcomes as a primary goal and may identify additional outcomes as alternative goals: Return of the child to the home of the child's parent, guardian, or legal custodian; adoption; guardianship; permanent legal custody; long-term relative or foster care, until the child is age eighteen, with a written agreement between the parties and the care provider; successful completion of a responsible living skills program; or independent living, if appropriate and if the child is age sixteen or older. The department shall not discharge a child to an independent living situation before the child is eighteen years of age unless the child becomes emancipated pursuant to chapter 13.64 RCW;

- (b) Unless the court has ordered, pursuant to RCW 13.34.130((4+))) (5), that a termination petition be filed, a specific plan as to where the child will be placed, what steps will be taken to return the child home, what steps the agency will take to promote existing appropriate sibling relationships and/or facilitate placement together or contact in accordance with the best interests of each child, and what actions the agency will take to maintain parent-child ties. All aspects of the plan shall include the goal of achieving permanence for the child.
- (i) The agency plan shall specify what services the parents will be offered to enable them to resume custody, what requirements the parents must meet to resume custody, and a time limit for each service plan and parental requirement.
- (ii) Visitation is the right of the family, including the child and the parent, in cases in which visitation is in the best interest of the Early, consistent, and frequent visitation is crucial for child. maintaining parent-child relationships and making it possible for parents and children to safely reunify. The agency shall encourage the maximum parent and child and sibling contact possible, when it is in the best interest of the child, including regular visitation and participation by the parents in the care of the child while the child is in placement. Visitation shall not be limited as a sanction for a parent's failure to comply with court orders or services where the health, safety, or welfare of the child is not at risk as a result of the visitation. Visitation may be limited or denied only if the court determines that such limitation or denial is necessary to protect the child's health, safety, or welfare. The court and the agency should rely upon community resources, relatives, foster parents, and other

appropriate persons to provide transportation and supervision for visitation to the extent that such resources are available, and appropriate, and the child's safety would not be compromised.

- (iii) A child shall be placed as close to the child's home as possible, preferably in the child's own neighborhood, unless the court finds that placement at a greater distance is necessary to promote the child's or parents' well-being.
- (iv) The plan shall state whether both in-state and, where appropriate, out-of-state placement options have been considered by the department.
- (v) Unless it is not in the best interests of the child, whenever practical, the plan should ensure the child remains enrolled in the school the child was attending at the time the child entered foster care.
- (vi) The agency charged with supervising a child in placement shall provide all reasonable services that are available within the agency, or within the community, or those services which the department has existing contracts to purchase. It shall report to the court if it is unable to provide such services; and
- (c) If the court has ordered, pursuant to RCW 13.34.130(((4+))) (5), that a termination petition be filed, a specific plan as to where the child will be placed, what steps will be taken to achieve permanency for the child, services to be offered or provided to the child, and, if visitation would be in the best interests of the child, a recommendation to the court regarding visitation between parent and child pending a fact-finding hearing on the termination petition. The agency shall not be required to develop a plan of services for the parents or provide services to the parents if the court orders a termination petition be filed. However, reasonable efforts to ensure visitation and contact between siblings shall be made unless there is reasonable cause to believe the best interests of the child or siblings would be jeopardized.
- (3) Permanency planning goals should be achieved at the earliest possible date, ((preferably before)). If the child has been in out-of-home care for fifteen of the most recent twenty-two months, the court shall require the filing of a petition seeking termination of parental rights in accordance with RCW 13.34.145(2). In cases where parental rights have been terminated, the child is legally free for adoption,

- and adoption has been identified as the primary permanency planning goal, it shall be a goal to complete the adoption within six months following entry of the termination order.
  - (4) If the court determines that the continuation of reasonable efforts to prevent or eliminate the need to remove the child from his or her home or to safely return the child home should not be part of the permanency plan of care for the child, reasonable efforts shall be made to place the child in a timely manner and to complete whatever steps are necessary to finalize the permanent placement of the child.
  - (5) The identified outcomes and goals of the permanency plan may change over time based upon the circumstances of the particular case.
- 12 (6) The court shall consider the child's relationships with the child's siblings in accordance with RCW 13.34.130(3).
  - (7) For purposes related to permanency planning:

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- 15 (a) "Guardianship" means a dependency guardianship or a legal 16 guardianship pursuant to chapter 11.88 RCW or equivalent laws of 17 another state or a federally recognized Indian tribe.
- 18 (b) "Permanent custody order" means a custody order entered 19 pursuant to chapter 26.10 RCW.
- 20 (c) "Permanent legal custody" means legal custody pursuant to 21 chapter 26.10 RCW or equivalent laws of another state or a federally 22 recognized Indian tribe.
- 23 **Sec. 3.** RCW 13.34.145 and 2007 c 413 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:
  - (1) The purpose of a permanency planning hearing is to review the permanency plan for the child, inquire into the welfare of the child and progress of the case, and reach decisions regarding the permanent placement of the child.
  - (a) A permanency planning hearing shall be held in all cases where the child has remained in out-of-home care for at least nine months and an adoption decree, guardianship order, or permanent custody order has not previously been entered. The hearing shall take place no later than twelve months following commencement of the current placement episode.
- 35 (b) Whenever a child is removed from the home of a dependency 36 guardian or long-term relative or foster care provider, and the child 37 is not returned to the home of the parent, guardian, or legal custodian

but is placed in out-of-home care, a permanency planning hearing shall take place no later than twelve months, as provided in this section, following the date of removal unless, prior to the hearing, the child returns to the home of the dependency guardian or long-term care provider, the child is placed in the home of the parent, guardian, or legal custodian, an adoption decree, guardianship order, or a permanent custody order is entered, or the dependency is dismissed.

- (c) Permanency planning goals should be achieved at the earliest possible date, preferably before the child has been in out-of-home care for fifteen months. In cases where parental rights have been terminated, the child is legally free for adoption, and adoption has been identified as the primary permanency planning goal, it shall be a goal to complete the adoption within six months following entry of the termination order.
- (2) When a child has been in out-of-home care for fifteen of the most recent twenty-two months, the court shall require the filing of a petition seeking termination of parental rights. The court may make a good cause written finding as to why filing a petition for termination of parental rights is not appropriate at this time. Any such good cause finding shall be reviewed at all subsequent motion and review hearings pertaining to the child.
- (3) No later than ten working days prior to the permanency planning hearing, the agency having custody of the child shall submit a written permanency plan to the court and shall mail a copy of the plan to all parties and their legal counsel, if any.
- ((+3))) (4) At the permanency planning hearing, the court shall conduct the following inquiry:
- (a) If a goal of long-term foster or relative care has been achieved prior to the permanency planning hearing, the court shall review the child's status to determine whether the placement and the plan for the child's care remain appropriate.
- (b) In cases where the primary permanency planning goal has not been achieved, the court shall inquire regarding the reasons why the primary goal has not been achieved and determine what needs to be done to make it possible to achieve the primary goal. The court shall review the permanency plan prepared by the agency and make explicit findings regarding each of the following:

- The continuing necessity for, and the safety and 1 2 appropriateness of, the placement;
  - (ii) The extent of compliance with the permanency plan by the agency and any other service providers, the child's parents, the child, and the child's guardian, if any;
  - (iii) The extent of any efforts to involve appropriate service providers in addition to agency staff in planning to meet the special needs of the child and the child's parents;
- (iv) The progress toward eliminating the causes for the child's placement outside of his or her home and toward returning the child safely to his or her home or obtaining a permanent placement for the 11 child; 12
  - (v) The date by which it is likely that the child will be returned to his or her home or placed for adoption, with a quardian or in some other alternative permanent placement; and
    - (vi) If the child has been placed outside of his or her home for fifteen of the most recent twenty-two months, not including any period during which the child was a runaway from the out-of-home placement or the first six months of any period during which the child was returned to his or her home for a trial home visit, the appropriateness of the permanency plan, whether reasonable efforts were made by the agency to achieve the goal of the permanency plan, and the circumstances which prevent the child from any of the following:
      - (A) Being returned safely to his or her home;
    - (B) Having a petition for the involuntary termination of parental rights filed on behalf of the child;
      - (C) Being placed for adoption;
  - (D) Being placed with a guardian;

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- (E) Being placed in the home of a fit and willing relative of the 29 30 child; or
- 31 (F) Being placed in some other alternative permanent placement, 32 including independent living or long-term foster care.
  - (c)(i) If the permanency plan identifies independent living as a goal, the court shall make a finding that the provision of services to assist the child in making a transition from foster care to independent living will allow the child to manage his or her financial, personal, social, educational, and nonfinancial affairs prior to approving independent living as a permanency plan of care.

1 (ii) The permanency plan shall also specifically identify the 2 services that will be provided to assist the child to make a successful 3 transition from foster care to independent living.

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- (iii) The department shall not discharge a child to an independent living situation before the child is eighteen years of age unless the child becomes emancipated pursuant to chapter 13.64 RCW.
- (d) If the child has resided in the home of a foster parent or relative for more than six months prior to the permanency planning hearing, the court shall also enter a finding regarding whether the foster parent or relative was informed of the hearing as required in RCW 74.13.280 ((and 13.34.138)), 13.34.215(5), and 13.34.096.
- 12  $((\frac{4}{}))$  (5) In all cases, at the permanency planning hearing, the court shall:
- 14 (a)(i) Order the permanency plan prepared by the agency to be 15 implemented; or
  - (ii) Modify the permanency plan, and order implementation of the modified plan; and
    - (b)(i) Order the child returned home only if the court finds that a reason for removal as set forth in RCW 13.34.130 no longer exists; or
    - (ii) Order the child to remain in out-of-home care for a limited specified time period while efforts are made to implement the permanency plan.
    - (((5))) (6) Following the first permanency planning hearing, the court shall hold a further permanency planning hearing in accordance with this section at least once every twelve months until a permanency planning goal is achieved or the dependency is dismissed, whichever occurs first.
    - ((6))) (7) Prior to the second permanency planning hearing, the agency that has custody of the child shall consider whether to file a petition for termination of parental rights.
  - ((+7)) (8) If the court orders the child returned home, casework supervision shall continue for at least six months, at which time a review hearing shall be held pursuant to RCW 13.34.138, and the court shall determine the need for continued intervention.
- ((<del>(8)</del>)) <u>(9)</u> The juvenile court may hear a petition for permanent legal custody when: (a) The court has ordered implementation of a permanency plan that includes permanent legal custody; and (b) the party pursuing the permanent legal custody is the party identified in

the permanency plan as the prospective legal custodian. During the pendency of such proceeding, the court shall conduct review hearings and further permanency planning hearings as provided in this chapter. At the conclusion of the legal guardianship or permanent legal custody proceeding, a juvenile court hearing shall be held for the purpose of determining whether dependency should be dismissed. If a guardianship or permanent custody order has been entered, the dependency shall be dismissed. 

- $((\frac{(9)}{)})$  (10) Continued juvenile court jurisdiction under this chapter shall not be a barrier to the entry of an order establishing a legal guardianship or permanent legal custody when the requirements of subsection  $((\frac{(8)}{)})$  (9) of this section are met.
- (((10))) (11) Nothing in this chapter may be construed to limit the ability of the agency that has custody of the child to file a petition for termination of parental rights or a guardianship petition at any time following the establishment of dependency. Upon the filing of such a petition, a fact-finding hearing shall be scheduled and held in accordance with this chapter unless the agency requests dismissal of the petition prior to the hearing or unless the parties enter an agreed order terminating parental rights, establishing guardianship, or otherwise resolving the matter.
- $((\frac{11}{11}))$  (12) The approval of a permanency plan that does not contemplate return of the child to the parent does not relieve the supervising agency of its obligation to provide reasonable services, under this chapter, intended to effectuate the return of the child to the parent, including but not limited to, visitation rights. The court shall consider the child's relationships with siblings in accordance with RCW 13.34.130.
- $((\frac{(12)}{(13)}))$  Nothing in this chapter may be construed to limit the procedural due process rights of any party in a termination or guardianship proceeding filed under this chapter.
- **Sec. 4.** RCW 13.34.020 and 1998 c 314 s 1 are each amended to read 33 as follows:
- The legislature declares that the family unit is a fundamental resource of American life which should be nurtured. Toward the continuance of this principle, the legislature declares that the family unit should remain intact unless a child's right to conditions of basic

nurture, health, or safety is jeopardized. When the rights of basic 1 2 nurture, physical and mental health, and safety of the child and the legal rights of the parents are in conflict, the rights and safety of 3 the child should prevail. In making reasonable efforts under this 4 chapter, the child's health ((and)), safety, and long-term well-being 5 shall be the paramount concern. The right of a child to basic 6 7 nurturing includes the right to a safe, stable, and permanent home and a speedy resolution of any proceeding under this chapter. 8

9 NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. Subject to the availability of funds appropriated for this purpose, the department shall contract for an 10 information and referral services provider to support families with 11 children adopted out of foster care. The contract shall include 12 components for statewide support of families who may be seeking 13 adoption-specific resources and information, including referrals for 14 individual or family counseling, support groups, or community services; 15 16 and relevant training programs. The information and referrals must be 17 provided by an entity knowledgeable and experienced in adoption issues. The contract shall specify that the service provider must serve as the 18 central point of contact for Washington families seeking adoption-19 20 related information and referral services. The department also shall 21 develop a simple process for voluntary sharing of contact information for adoptive parents for the purpose of facilitating periodic surveys 22 by the contracted information and referral services provider about the 23 24 service and support needs of families who have adopted children from foster care. 25

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. (1) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

- (a) "Adopted" means that a valid decree of adoption regarding the child and parent was entered and remains intact in Washington or in another jurisdiction.
- 31 (b) "Child" means any child under the age of eighteen who was found 32 to be dependent, placed in out-of-home care, and subsequently was 33 adopted from an out-of-home placement.
- 34 (c) "Licensed facility" means a facility licensed under chapter 35 74.15 RCW to provide residential evaluation and treatment services for 36 children.

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- (d) "Parent" means the adoptive and legal parent of a child according to the terms of a valid decree of adoption, or the legal guardian of an adopted child.
- (e) "Voluntary placement agreement" means a written agreement between the department and a child's parent authorizing the department to place the child in a licensed facility for the purpose of receiving mental health or behavioral health treatment intended to stabilize the child's functioning and support the child's return home. Under the terms of a voluntary placement agreement, the parent retains legal custody of the child while the department temporarily assumes responsibility for the child's placement and care.
- (2) A parent may request and the department may agree to enter into a voluntary placement agreement whenever the following conditions are met:
  - (a) The child resides in Washington state;

- (b) Less intensive and traditional family preservation services, community resources, and/or adoption supports have been unsuccessful or are not likely to be successful in stabilizing the child's behavior and functioning; and
- (c) The parent has no reasonable alternative to access the level of care necessary to meet the child's needs and preserve the adoption.
- (3)(a) Whenever the department assumes responsibility for the placement and care of a child under this section, the department, in consultation with the child, the child's parent, and a mental health professional, shall develop a plan for the child's eventual return home. If the plan anticipates the child will remain in out-of-home care one hundred eighty days or longer, or if at any time it appears the child will remain in out-of-home care longer than one hundred eighty days, the department and the parent shall jointly seek a judicial determination that the agreement is in the child's best interests. If the child exits the out-of-home placement before one hundred eighty days have elapsed, no judicial determination is required.
- (b) To obtain the judicial determination required under this section, the department and the parent shall file a joint petition alleging there is located or residing within the county a child who was adopted from the foster care system whose current behavioral health or mental health needs can not be met adequately by the child's parent,

- and that as a result the child has been placed in out-of-home care pursuant to this section. The petition shall request that the court conduct periodic reviews of the child's placement and make a determination whether continued placement is in the best interests of the child. The petition shall contain the name, date of birth, and residence of the child and the names and residences of the child's parent or legal quardian who has consented to the voluntary placement agreement. The department shall make reasonable attempts to ascertain and set forth in the petition the identity, location, and custodial status of any parent who is not a party to the placement agreement and reasons why that parent cannot assume placement and care authority of the child.
  - (c) Permanency planning for the child shall be the joint responsibility of the department and the parent.

- (4) A written agreement under this section must specify the legal status of the child and the rights and obligations of the parent, the child, and the department while the child is in the licensed facility. Any party to the agreement may terminate the agreement at any time by providing advance notice to the other party and to the child if he or she is thirteen years of age or older. Upon termination of the agreement, the child must be returned to the care of his or her parent unless the child has been taken into custody pursuant to RCW 13.34.050 or 26.44.050, placed in shelter care pursuant to RCW 13.34.060, or placed in foster care pursuant to RCW 13.34.130.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. A new section is added to chapter 13.34 RCW to read as follows:
  - (1) The legislature finds that as a condition of the state's receipt of federal funds for foster care under Title IV-B and Title IV-E of the social security act, all children in foster care must be subjected to periodic court review. Unfortunately, this requirement includes children who were adopted out of foster care and who subsequently are temporarily returned to a foster care placement solely because their parents have determined that the child's mental health or behavioral health service needs require an out-of-home placement. Except for providing such needed services, the parents of these children are completely competent to care for the children. The legislature intends that court review of out-of-home placements

- pursuant to section 6 of this act be structured to minimize the stress and inconvenience to families caused by complying with these federal requirements.
- (2) Upon filing of the petition required under section 6 of this 4 5 act, the clerk of the court shall schedule the petition for a hearing to be held no later than fourteen calendar days after the petition has 6 The department shall provide notification of the time, 7 been filed. date, and purpose of the hearing to the parent or legal guardian who 8 has agreed to the child's placement in out-of-home care. 9 department shall also make reasonable attempts to notify any parent who 10 is not a party to the placement agreement, if the parent's identity and 11 location are known. Notification under this section may be given by 12 13 the most expedient means, including but not limited to mail, personal 14 service, and telephone.
- 15 **Sec. 8.** RCW 74.13.080 and 1987 c 170 s 11 are each amended to read 16 as follows:
- Except as provided in RCW 74.13.350 and section 6 of this act, the 17 department shall not make payment for any child in group care placement 18 unless the group home is licensed and the department has the ((custody 19 20 of)) placement and care authority for the child under a court order or 21 a voluntary placement agreement and the authority to remove the child in a cooperative manner after at least seventy-two hours notice to the 22 23 child care provider; such notice may be waived in emergency situations. 24 However, this requirement shall not be construed to prohibit the department from making or mandate the department to make payment for 25 26 Indian children placed in facilities licensed by federally recognized Indian tribes pursuant to chapter 74.15 RCW. 27
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. Sections 5 and 6 of this act are each added to chapter 74.13 RCW.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. If specific funding for the purposes of sections 2 and 3 of this act, referencing sections 2 and 3 of this act by bill or chapter number and section number, is not provided by June 30, 2008, in the omnibus appropriations act, sections 2 and 3 of this act are null and void.

- <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 11.** If specific funding for the purposes of section 5 of this act, referencing section 5 of this act by bill or chapter number and section number, is not provided by June 30, 2008, in the omnibus appropriations act, section 5 of this act is null and void. 4
  - NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. If specific funding for the purposes of sections 6, 7, and 8 of this act, referencing sections 6, 7, and 8 of this act by bill or chapter number and section number, is not provided by June 30, 2008, in the omnibus appropriations act, sections 6, 7, and 8 of this act are null and void."
- Correct the title. 10

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EFFECT: Subject to funding, requires the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) to contact for a statewide information and referral service to provide support to families adopting children from foster care.

Establishes a process for voluntary agreements between the DSHS and parents who have adopted children from foster care for the temporary placement of an adopted child in crisis in order to provide intensive services designed to stabilize the child and preserve the adoption.

Provides for section-specific null and void clauses.

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